his part? At this juncture Messrs. Burke and Brent made a number of

objections to statements made by Mr. Johnson and the interruptions became

so frequent that the latter grew excited

and refused to be interrupted any fur-ther, declaring the object of the de-

fence was to kill time, and if he was not

allowed to continue his argument with-

out annoyance he would quit the case.

son proceeded. The theory of self-de-

fence he termed the veriest nonsense.

while that of insanity, was totally in-admissible. He analyzed and criticised

the testimony of Doctor Roy in regard

sphere of the brain the disease was lo-

cated, whether it was in the upper or

had been made to prove insanity at

the first trial. Dr. Roy had stated that

when a person wept it was a sign of

loss of will power, hysteria, craziness,

irresponsibility, etc. Was Simon Peter crazy when he went out and wept af-

ter having denied the Saviour three

are now sealed in death and who can-

not refute the charge. Had any evi-dence been produced to substantiate

such a charge? Hadu't the defence

adroitly avoided undertaking any such

had commenced to drink some hours

beer there; had, according to his own statement, drank at Jacob Brill's house

and according to Louis Brill and Frank Cook had taken a large drink of clear

whisky in the Opera House Restaurant;

had taken more at Schwab's saloon, af-

ter which he had repaired to his own

saloon, where he may still further have fortified his courage for the deed he had

premeditated. Now as to the motive

for murdering George Smith. The speaker repudiated the alleged attack

as an assassin-that was the fancied no-

and the prisoner and his partner in the

oner himself, when placed on the stand, gave the best evidence that that was

the real cause for the shooting by

times in describing the seizure and said

other people were operating gambling de-vices there at the same time. His eyes and the expression of his mouth plain-ly showed that that imaginary affront

had incited his hostility and was still rankling in his soul. In regard to the

charge of seduction which had been

brought into the case the speaker said

the prisoner was now in a dilemma

when perjury to him was no crime-he

would testify to anything to evade the

penalty of his crime, and as to Capitola

Crossman, a drunken harlot, according

there was positive and unimpeachable

evidence in the case which broke down

the evidence of such irresponsible wit-nesses. Mr. Johnson then went into an exhaustive dessication of the evidence for the defence, showed

Marbury stated that there was an



SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1893.

Col. Buford, in response to many calls from all parts of the State, has formally announced himself as a candidate for the democratic gubernatorial nomination. Col. Buford is neither a politician nor a perennial office-holder, but is a man of affairs, and thoroughly faher people. He is a true and consistent democrat, is without reproach as well as without fear, is able and conscientious, and that he would make an excellent governor, in every conceivable respect, all the many who know him are perfectly confident.

It is apparent that the heart of neither ex-Secretary Whitney nor ex-Secretary Fairchild now beats as one with that of the President, nor that Mr. Cleveland and either one of the other twogentlemen have but a single thought. Benefits forgot! How strange that things should cease to be that once we thought unending! But friend after friend departs; who has not lost a friend? There is no meeting here on earth that has not here an end. There's nothing true but heaven. But time at last sets all things even, and the President has gained two new friends, Senator Stanford and Mr. Carl Shurz, to offset the loss of the two old ones referred to.

THE STATE central and executive democratic committees will meet in Richmond on the18th inst.to appoint the time and place for the meeting of the State democratic convention and to fix the basis of representation in that convention. For the good of the party, in the State, it is hoped the number of delegates may be as small as possible, as while large delegations are no more representative than small ones, they are much more conducive to confusion and disorders; and also, that the meeting of the convention may be postponed to the latest possible date, so that the campaign may be a short one. The people are tired of political excitement.

THE GAZETTE recently stated that Judge Pryor, formerly of Virginia, but now of New York, who says "General Grant was as great in peace as he was in war," must think General B, F, Butler was a great warrior and statesman also, as he supported him for the Presidency in 1884 against the democratic statement was a slip of the pen. The Judge was General Butler's head man at the Chicago convention of 1884, but over the asked for resignation of Mr. at the subsequent election he supported Sturdevant, chief of the stationery di-Mr. Cleveland, and is now his chosen personal, as well as political friend.

THE FACT that such distinguished and revered dignitaries of the Catholie church as Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Wiggin have declined to meet Mgr. Satolli, at the dinner to be given to him next Monday by some of his admirers, because of his recent ill advised decisions in church matters, confirms the belief entertained by many of the wiser members of that church and its friends from the first, that his mission here would redownd rather to the harm than to the good of the cause in which he is engaged.

A REPUBLICAN newspaper says the removal of the American flag from the government building at Honolulu "caused vast numbers of Americans at home to bow their heads in shame.' The American flag on the government building at Honolulu was, in the eyes of the people of Hawaii and of all the other nations in the world, except the American, and of many in that, a piratical flag, and no right-thinking man bows his head in shame at its removal from a place where it had no right to be.

THE ST, LOUIS Globe-Democrat says "Mr. Cleveland is doing as well as any other democratic President could do with a republican financial policy." But as that is very bad policy, why doesn't Mr. Cleveland change it for a democratic, and better one? He has the power to do so in his own hands, and his failure to use it is his own, and no body else's fault.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.

Governor McKinney of Virginia called at the Fish Commission and at the Navy Department to-day for the purpose of getting a government ves-sel with which to resume the work of laying off the oyster grounds of Virginia in Chesapeake Bay, which was commenced last year but was necessarily suspended by the cold weather of last

winter.

The Virginia democratic association, of this city, at their meeting last night, resolved to have an excursion to Marshall Hail this summer for the benefit of their next fall's campaign fund. They also appointed a committee to examine the records of all the office holders here, claiming Virginia as their home, to see if their claims be valid. Representative Marshall of Virginia

of them during Mr. Cleveland's first administration. He went there to see about the 4th class postoffice at his home, as the term of the republican Closely Packed Room—Closing Arguments—Case Given to the Jury.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. PHILLIPS.

Under Virginia laws—not those of Kentucky, as was Bohanan. He then proceeded in an exhaustive argument to show that self-defence did not enter inpostmaster there is about expiring. He was asked if there were any charges against the present postmaster, and when he replied in the negative, he was informed that the incumbent would not be removed unless there were charges against him, and that no removals had been or would be made except on charges. To this Mr. Marshall sponded to the effect that he was no informer, that the incumbent was his personal friend and neighbor, though his political enemy, and that if his politics were not sufficient to remove him, and his removal could not be effected except by his, Marshall's, preferring charges against him, he would remain postmaster until the everlasting hills

one hundred and eighteen 4th class postmasters were appointed to-day, of whom twenty-five will fill the places of removed republicans. The changes in Virginia were as follows: Chincoteague Island, Accomac county, O. M. Jones appointed postmaster vice J. W. Field, miliar with all the diversified interests removed; Lodge, Northumberland of his State and with the feelings of all county, M. C. Weaver vice Wm. Dawson, removed; Millboro Depot, Bath county, B. W. Clarkson vice J. H. Agner, resigned; Tappahaunock, Essex county, J. L. Henley vice R. B. Rouzie,

The President to-day made the fol-lowing appointments: Samuel F. Webb of Arizona, to be collector of customs for the district of Arizona; Frank F. Church of Idaho, to be assayer of the U. S. assay office at Boise City, Idaho; Frederick C. Penfield of Connecticut, to be agent and consul general of the United States at Cairo; Irving B. Richman of Iowa, to be consul general of the United States at St. Gall. To be consuls of the United States: Edgar L. Givens of Arkansas, at Winnipeg; Alfred C. Johnson of Pennsylvania, at Stuttgart; Charles W. Whiley, jr. of Delaware, at St. Etienne; Wendell C. Warner of New York, at Tunstall Francois X. Belleau of Maine, at Three Rivers, Canada; Anthony Howells of Ohio, at Cardiff; John P. Beecher of New York, at Cognac; Peter Lieber of Indiana, at Dusseldorf; Theodore Huston of Ilinois, at Paso del Norte.

The celebrated "completed files" order of ex-Commissioner Raum was revoked by order of Commissioner Loch-

ren to-day.

Madame L. J. Velasquez Beard in a letter to Secretary Carlisle sets forth the object of the Southern Emigration Society in which she is deeply interested. She desires to locate at either Savannah, Georgia, or Baltimore, Maryland, a bureau for landing emigrants adapted to the various pursuits of the southern climate. More than 700 cmigrants, she states, with money are ready to move to the South, where already many parcels of land have been put into a syndicate to form a colony. A prospectus will be issued soon giving the details of her plan.

Eugene P. Speer, of Georgia, was to-day appointed chief of division first comptroller's office, treasury depart-

A prominent democratic member of Congress who has been in conference with the President respecting the probabilities of an early special session of Congress, left for his home this afternoon with the understanding that he would not be called to Washington before the end of August.

It is believed at the State Depart-

ment that the news wired from San Juan del Sur by Consul Newall, telling of the practical overthrow of the Nicaraguan government, is correct, notwithnominee." The latter part of this standing the contrary information which Dr. Guzman, the minister from Nicaragua, has received.

The result of the mugwump howl

vision of the Treasury, is that Secretary Carlisle removed him summarily yesterday evening.

Among the strangers here to-day is Gen. Fitz. Lee. He will go to Philadel-phia, and on his return next week will have a talk with the President.

Representative Meredith of Virginia was here to-day. He came in on an early train and thereby avoided a crowd at the depot, but he had hardly reached the Metropolitan Hotel before he was surrounded.

Three applications for office from

Virginia were filed at the Treasury Department to-day: L. W. Reid of Alexpartment to-day: L. W. Reid of Alex-andria, for register of the Treasury; Peter J. Otey of Lynchburg, for same place, and Albert Olszinsky of Falls Church, for a division in the engraving and drafting bureau.

# VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Thursday night the citizens of Smythe county, took Halsey, a colored man, who had dastardly assaulted the wife of County Treasurer Z. T. Adkins, from the jail and lynched him.

At Norfolk at a late hour, Thursday night, in the Great Council of Red Men, Roanoke was fixed as the next place of meeting and the second Wednesday in May as the time. The forty-seventh session of the Great Council of Virginia then adjourned.

Governor MciKnney, and Captain Baylor of the United States coast survey service, who is engaged in mapping off the Virginia oyster grounds, went to Washington yesterday. The object of the visit is to procure a government steamer from the fish commissioner to resume the work of surveying the oyster grounds.

Two persons were killed and several seriously injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Lebanon this morning. Several persons living half a square away were slightly injured. Several of the victims were blown half a square

John Daly, a machinist in St. Louis, murdered his wife some time Thursday night. Entering the bedroom he found his wife and children asleep. Drawing a knife he forced his wife's head back and cut her throat twice from ear to ear, also crushing her skull with an axe. He then left the house cutting his own throat as he did so, but not fatally.

The American line steamer Paris, which sailed from New York May 6 with the Cunard steamer Campania, arrived at Southamp-ton last night. The Campania's passengers arrived in London early this morning and will be scattered in every direction before the passengers of the Paris will have been landed

Representative Marshall of Virginia was greatly surprised by what he heard at the Postoffice Department this morning. He should not have been, however, as what was told him had been previously told to many other members of Congress; and besides, was told to some

A gas well has just been finished at had applied to the charge against his into an exhaustive dessication of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the verdict. A long, weary spell of waiting followed, and hour after hour was tolled out from the City Jaly \$10.10; Sept \$10.15.

A gas well has just been finished at had applied to the charge against his into an exhaustive dessication of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had poplied to the charge against his into an exhaustive dessication of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the witness's stand, the inconsistency and control of the evidence for the defence, showed the unlikelihood of many things that had been told as truth from the waiting for the verdict. A long, weary the waiting for the verdict. A long wear and the op

A Midnight Session of the Court---A Closely Packed Room---Closing Ar-guments---Case Given to the Jury.

When the GAZETTE's report of the trial of Jefferson Phillips for the killing of George S. Smith closed yesterday Mr. Edmund Burke, counsel for the defence, was delivering his argument before the jury. At a quarter past five o'clock a recess was taken by the court until halfpast six o'clock.

The largest crowd that had been seen in the Corporation Court room during the trial had gathered and when the doors were opened in less time than it takes to tell it every seat inside the bar and every inch of standing room without were immediately pre-empted and occupied until midnight. During the evening some commotion was created without the bar on two occasionsone when a man who had had his pocket picked of his watch made his loss known, and another when a disturb-ance was created in the street by a report that a policeman was being roughy handled in the street by four men who had fallen upon him. A number quitted the room on both occasions.

Court reconvened at 6:45 o'clock and Mr. Burke resumed his argument. The speaker began by referring to the length He couldn't, he said, of his argument. tell what was to follow. It was like a dinner given to Capt. D. L. Smoot by the Chinese in San Francisco. The dinner had lasted three days, during which one hundred and forty-six courses had been served. He referred to the fact that the defence had placed Dr. Roy on the stand and proceeded to state why the doctor had been taken in preference to Drs. Brown or Jones, who had formerly attended the prisoner. Mr. Burke said the law especially provided that the evidence of an expert was necessary on such occasions, and that had every other physician been called upon to pass upon the questions at issue the Judge would properly have ruled them out. He then argued that Phillips when he killed Smith was acting under an overwrought mind, and cited the case of Daniel E. Sickles, who shot Phil. Barton Key whom the jury acquitted on that ground. A man, said, in such a frame of mind, while knowing his act to be wrong, was impelled to commit it, having no control of his will power. The jury had held Sickles guiltless under such circumstances, although Key had made no boasts of his conquests nor had he threatened Sickles. Key had not gone to a bawdy house and boasted of his exploits. He argued boasted of his exploits. He argued there was but one verdict for the jury to bring in—that was justifiable homicide-that was the only verdict which would be accepted by the people in the case of Jefferson Phillips. He made an earnest appeal to the jury to acquit the The latter was in bad health, prisoner. The latter was in bad health, his life was a span; the hectic flush on his face showed that he had but a short lease on life; to send him to the penitentiary meant death; he was now in the hands of the jury; he was their property, and the burden of responsibility as to his disposition rested with them. The jury could convict him or clear him. It was probably the last time they would ever meet again collectively and he trusted they would act according to the facts which had been adduced by the defence in the case. was 25 minutes to 8 o'clock when Mr. Burke closed his argument, he having

been 4 hours and 35 minutes in deliver ing it Mr. Johnson, for the prosecution, followed. The crowd in the room by this time had become very closely packed, almost to suffication. Mr. Johnson commenced by saying he would not ollow Mr. Burke through ancient literature, nor to Rome, Carthage, Athens or Arabia, but would argue the case as it had been presented to him and from the plain and direct evidence in the He wanted the jury to pick to pieces all he might say and gather the wheat from the chaff; not to take what he said without carefully examining the evidence and the facts in the case and weighing them for what they were worth. He desired to present plain evi-dence for everything he intended urging against the accused. The defence, the speaker said, had brought in many things in the course of the trial which were incidental and had nothing to do with the main facts of the case; for instance, the assertion that the prisoner supported his mother and sister. Well, suppose he did—what had that to do with the fact that he had killed George Smith? This he knew had been lugged in to incite sympathy for the man who stood charged with the murder of his fellowman and to cycle the sympathy of the supported his mother and sister. man, and to evoke the sympathy of the jury. This proved nothing had the assertion been substantiated, but it had been shown that such was not the case; that on the contrary Mr. Shock, the Overseer of Outdoor Poor, had testified that the prisoner's family had been receiving corporation aid for the last five years. It had been again urged that Phillips was a consumptive. Had that fact anything to do with the case, or could it in any wise mitigate the of-fense of which he stood charged? These things had been brought in for the purpose of unduly exciting the sympathies of the jury, but did not properv enter into the case and should prove no obstacle to the free and uninterrupt-ed course of the law. Now it had been charged that the deceased, George S. Smith, had seduced Julia Phillips, a sister of the prisoner, and this alleged offense had so deprived accused of his will power that he had slain the de-ceased. Why had she not been placed his demeanor and play about the mouth when he repeated himself three on the stand and been allowed to make this specific charge before the jury? Did all the dramatic performance of presenting this alleged victim before the jury prove anything? It was like Hamlet minus Ophelia. The ruse was apparent to every one-a drama intended to unduly arouse the commiseration of the jury-a desperate resort of the defence to save their client from the penalty attached to the crime. The speaker desired to wipe out such incidents and present the case as it appeardents and present the case as it appeared to him, denuded of all things foreign to it. He had given the case his undivided attention and would present it to the jury in the light of the evidence and as he understood it. Mr. Johnson then took up the theory of self-defence as it had been urged by the defence, and said the law on the subject was very specific and plain, and it might not be necessary for him to open a sin-Crossman, a drunken harlot, according to her own confession, and Eugene Mason, who lived with her, presumably of the same material, it might be safely asserted that any sort of evidence for any emergency could be manufactured and tihitum. Fortunately, however, in the interest of justice, there was resitive and unimpacebable. not be necessary for him to open a single book in order to make that matter clear to the jury. But Mr. Burke hav-ing read the case of Bohanan from Shelby county, Ky., which that gentleman had applied to the charge against his client, Mr. Johnson read the Stoneman case in 25 Grattan and the opinion of

tucky, as was Bohanan. He then proceeded in an exhaustive argument to show that all 12.5 argument to show the show that all to l'hillips's case; that the latter had imparted Smith's words to him, and never been menaced by Smith nor atasked what reason there could have tacked, and read to show that bare words did not justify the shooting down when he had been on trial for his life. of a man, nor could bare fear be plead in extenuation of such a crime. There, He also asked why his sister (Mrs. Roland) who said she witnessed the interview had not appeared at the first trial. he said, are the laws of this Common wealth. If a man threatened the The fact that this evidence was not speaker he had no right to kill him on then produced was prima facie evidence it did not exist at that time. sight, but should both meet and his adversary grow menacing or act as There was but one solution-blood is though he was about to make an atthicker than water; it was a desperate tack, then he could act in defence by case, and that a sister at such a crisis destroying the man. There was, how-ever, nothing of this kind in Phillips's case. On the night he shot down doubtless will endeavor to reconcile her conscience to anything to save her brother's life. He, however, no matter Smith the latter had made no hostile how much he might pity the demonstrations, but was standing on a corner with a friend, unarmed and in family in their dire extremity, could not allow his mind to be so beevery particular acting the part of a law-abiding citizen. Now in regard to the prisoners's insanity; had it occurfogged as to take her statements for truth. Mr. Johnson reiterated that the defence had dared not red to the jury that the mere fact that he did, as he claimed, act in self-de-fence shows he acted with a purpose place Smith's alleged victim on the stand. They knew they would have to prove the charge and they knew they couldn't. The fact that they failed to a premeditated purpose, the result of which he had doubtless weighed? His act was deliberate, the result of healthy put Julia Phillips on the stand made her testimony null and void. Mr. Johnthought. There was nothing of the son, after having spoken 3 hours and erratic in it. He saw his victim; he 10 minutes, summed the case up as coming under the head of murder in quit talking to Mr. Orrison; crossed the street; passed around Zora Hill; got in the first degree, and said the last words front of his man; fired into his bosom of George Smith covered it all: "Jeff' Phillips shot me for nothing; it is hard and then into his back as he ran. The insanity plea, as the jury knew, was alto be shot down like a dog. ways introduced in desperate cases. It Judge Norton then delivered his inwas a last resort to save murderers-from the murderer's doom. The Virginia Court of Appeals had decided every man to be sane until the con-tray was proven. Had Phillips proven himself to have been irresponsible when he shot and killed a law-abiding citizen in our streets on the 22d of July,

structions to the jury and at 11:30 o'clock they left the room. The following is taken from the instructions: That if the jury believe from the ev-

idence beyond a reasonable doubt that the prisoner inflicted the injury which caused the death of the deceased, and at the time was capable of knowing the 1891? Mr. Johnson then graphically described every act of Phillips (so far nature and consequences of his act, and if he did know then that he was doing as known) during the day preceding the wrong, and that, so knowing, he in flicted the injury upon the deceased with the wilful, deliberate and premednight of the shooting until he had closed his victim's eyes in death, and appealed to the jury if they didn't be-lieve him responsible for his deed. itated purpose of killing him, then they will find the prisoner guilty of murder Didn't the prisoner know the results which would follow such a course on in the first degree.

The court instructs the jury that every man is presumed to be sane and to possess sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes until the contrary is proved to their satisfaction

\* \* \* That if they believe from disease of mind he did not know he was

doing wrong, then they will find the prisoner not guilty. The jury are instructed that to constitute murder in the first degree it is evident purpose on the part of the in-terrupters to break and disconnect Mr. Johnson's argument and thereby destroy its face. This Messrs, Burke and Brent emphatically denied. Or-der was soon restored and Mr. John not necessary that premeditated design to kill should have existed for any par ticular length of time. If, therefore, they believe from the evidence that the accused, as he approached the deceased, and first came within view of him at a der was soon restored and Mr. Johnshort distance, then formed the design to kill him, without any provocation then or recently received, it is murder in the first degree. \* \* \*

The court further instructs the jury

that if on the night of the killing the to diseases of the mind when an at-tempt had been made to apply it to defendant became aware of or acquired knowledge that the deceased had se-Phillips's case. Experts on mental diseases, he said, in our day could examine the head and tell in which hemiduced or had sexual intercourse with the accused's sister and that thereby the prisoner's reason was so dethroned as to render him incapable of committing a wilful, premeditated act, the law will not hold him responsible. lower; no such examination had been made of the prisoner's head. No attempt

[Then followed the instructions as to murder in the second decree and voluntary manslaughter, threats against the accused, his imminent danger, &c.]

The court instructs the jury that men when threatened with danger must determine from appearances and actual surroundings as to the necessity of retimes? The speaker then took up the charge of seduction which had been urged against the dead man, whose lips sorting to self-defence. But the appearance or actual state of things must be such as afford a reasonable ground of

imminent danger to his own life. The crowd, which was then very dense, waited in suspense for forty minutes when it was announced the jury thing? The prosecution had always been ready to combat that charge, This, however, was not an open question now; it had been closed. Mr. Johnson hurriedly passed over Phillip's antecedents, his mode of life and occupations, and argued that such persons were very sensitive in regard to personal affronts and injuries. The speaker then showed that Phillips had commenced to drink some hours until this morning followed. It was 12 before he carried out his purpose against his victim. He had gone to Capitola Crossman's house and drank cated. o'clock when the courtroom was va-

For an hour before the time set for the reassembling of court this morning a crowd had assembled around the north and east entrances to the Court House anxiously awaiting admission. Occasionally a lawyer or a court officer was admitted and the others in the assemblage kept back. John McCuen, Dep-uty Sergeant, acted the part of tiler, and though not armed with a proper speaker repudiated the alleged attack on the honor of his sister and mother and the other phantoms, as he termed them, the defence had lugged in as reasons for the crime. There was no combination of motives—there was but one impelling reason that urged Phillips on as an assassin—that was the fancied notation of the crime in the building in the meantaine, and though not armed with a proper implement of his office his herculean physique was sufficient to keep back the surging mass and to admit only those who were entitled to the privilege of the room. The jury entered their room in the building in the meantaine, and though not armed with a proper implement of his office his herculean physique was sufficient to keep back the surging mass and to admit only those who were entitled to the privilege of the room. The jury entered their room in the building in the meantaine implement of his office his herculean physique was sufficient to keep back the surging mass and to admit only those who were entitled to the privilege of the room. The jury entered their room in the building in the meantaine in the fact that they had come as an assassin—that was the fancied or the room. from their hotel an hour earlier than tion that George Smith had been in- that set for the reassembling of court strumental in having his outfit seized at the Gentlemen's Driving Park. No matter what Sheriff Veitch had said to disabuse the prisoner's mind of said to disabuse the prisoner's mind of the still held tenaciously to it.

The doors were thrown open shortly the still held tenaciously to it.

and the prisoner and ms parter that may be a support of the large number of people of leisure the large numb rushed in caused some to remark of there are in Alexandria. Every inch of pied with a crowd of humanity as thick as a swarm of bees on the limb of a Phillips was brought in a few min-

utes later, and court was immediately called to order, and a pathway made in the assemblage through which the jury might enter. The twelve were not long in reaching their seats. They were immediately asked by Mr. Beach, the clerk, if they had found a verdict, when the foreman, Mr. Wm. Baker, replied that they had not. This proved a disappointment to numbers who had been so sure in their prognostications that they had. Judge Norton, in reply, said he hoped they would come to some verdict-one upon which all could reconcile their differences of opinion. The court was ready to furnish any legal advice which might be needed The crier was then ordered to clear the room in order that the jury could be alone while endeavoring to arrive at some conclusion in the case which they were considering. The large crowd which had come together reluctantly stalked out, while those who had secured the best positions for witnessing the proceedings quitted them with evi-

the rebuttal testimony which had been Hall steeple. The jury, having the state that he went home and saw his sister after the Crossman woman had watched the pedestrians and vehicles as they coursed up and down that thoroughfare. Others strode up and been for such a singular forgetfulness down the floor in as deep study and meditation as Napoleon at St. Helena. The Deputy Sergeant remained at the door ready to answer any alarm from within, and a multitude remained in the street brimming over with curiosity to know what the verdict would be.

The hour of 2 o'clock had been reached, when the jury went to their quarters in the Braddock House for dinner. They returned shortly to the Court House, and two more hours ran their course with no apparent indications of a verdict being reached.

At 4:15 Judge Norton sent his in-structions issued last night back to the room with the request that the jury find a verdict. The answer was soon returned that they were doing the best

The hour for the departure of the Manassas train on which the jurymen were to return to their homes was then

drawing very close.

At 4:50 o'clock, the jury still being unable to agree, the prisoner was taken back to jail and the recess was con-

There are various rumors concerning the standing of the jury, but of One is course they are mere surmises. One is that the jury will certainly fail to render a verdict by reason of three opinions, viz: Sentence for second degree murder, voluntary manslaughter or

not guilty.

LATER.—It is generally understood that ten of the jury have agreed as to the punishment to be inflicted, but that two are averse to the opinions of these, and hence hang the jury. At 5 o'clock the twelve were taken out for a walk.

#### Col. Buford a Candidate.

Col. A. S. Buford last night issued an address to the democratic voters of Virginia, in which he announces his candidacy for the gubernatorial nomination. After referring to the many appeals upon him to allow the use of his name, and complimenting the gentlemen already in the race, he says:

"This complimentary demand on me

has not subsided, as was at first deemed possible, but has evidently become more emphatic, as it reaches me from different quarters of the State. what extent it compares with that which supports the candidacy of the precipice and he was dashed to pieces two distinguished gentlemen already in the field I am unable to say. Opinions materially differ; there is one way to decide-perhaps the only satisfactory way—let the people freely choose. That choice every good citizen will accept in advance. It will doubtless be made with that intelligent and patriotic judgment of the fitness and merits of the aspirants which it is the historic quality of Virginia democrats to exercise in the selection of their public servants. For these considerations and in this sense I am a candidate for the nomination. If I secure it, I shall by divine help fulfill its duties and responsibility with courage and energy and the best intelligence I possess. If it shall be awarded to another I shall accept with cheerful acquiescence the better judgment of my countrymen, and continue with the toils of a life-long principle to try to deserve the good opinion which has thus conspicuously called me to the public notice.

Col. Buford is an able and popular man. He was for many years president of the Richmond and Danville road and has served with ability in the legislature.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major Robert Alfred Williams died in Danville yesterday. He was born on August 11, 1822, in Richmond.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Cheyenne, Wyo., has been transferred to the see of St. Joseph, Mo.

A company has been incorporated in New York to convey electric power from Niagara to Albany.

General James Longstreet, of Georgia, and Colonel Osman Latrobe, of Baltimore, are assisting to mark out the lines of battle at Antietam.

T. Edward Hambleton and W. Irvine Cross, two well known young men of Baltimore had a fight in that city yesterday.

One colored woman cut off the ears of another colored woman in Newberry county, S. C., yesterday over the possession of a negro who was claimed as a husband by both women.

The trial began in San Francisco Thursday of Rippey, who shot millionaire Mackay. He testified he felt no enmity toward Mackay. He had no recollection whatever of events the morning he shot him. He had made no plan to kill him. He never was drunk in his life, and had no trouble with any man in recent years.

#### MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, May 13 .- Fears of further

gold shipments next week induced liberal selling of stocks shortly after the opening this morning and some serious losses was made The Western bank failures also tend to disturb confidence and some round amounts of long stocks were soldfout in consequence. At 11 a. m. the market was weak in tone. The room was flooded with unfavorable rumors. The gold shipments for next week's European steamers were placed at fabulous amounts and there were hints of fresh financial complica-ALEXANDRIA MARKET, MAY 13.

The markets close with an easier tone in ome lines. Flour is less active and quiet, Wheat is weak and from 2 to 3c lower since Tuesday last; sales range 70 to 75, but little choice flinty longberry comes here. Corn is steady at 53 to 54 on cars in bulk. Rye 58

to 61. Oats 38 to 41. There is no change to note in country produce, provisions or feed BALTIMORE, May 13 .- Virginia consols -do 10-40s -- ; do 3s 68.

do 10-40s —; do 38 65.

Baltimore, May 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat weak; No 2 red spot 77½,377¾; May 77½,bid; June 777,278½, July 78½,3478½; steamer No 2 red 72½, bid; milling wheat by sample 75,79½. Corn easy; mixed spot and May 49%,350; July 49%,350½; white corn by sample 55; yellow do 52½,355. Oais firm; No 2 white Western 42,343; No 2 mixed do 36½,337. Bye insetive; No 2 55. Hay firm; good to choice timothy \$15,50 to \$16,50. Prayisions quiet.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A run was made on the Plankinton Wis., bank to-day, but money was sent by a special train from Chicago which

reassured the deposits. One thousand women of Owensboro Ky., have banded together and pledged themselves to wage a continuous crusade against the liquor dealers and

manufacturers of that city. A watchman named Humbach has confessed that he set fire to the new Methodist church in Scranton, Pa., recently erected at a cost of over \$172,-

000, and which was destroyed by fire Two men supposed to be those who robbed the Mobile and Ohio express car on the night of the 11th, were arrested at Barkley, Ky., and taken to Laketon last night.

The grand jury at Chattanooga Tenn., yesterday returned twenty-five indictments against citizens alleged to have been concerned in the lynching of Alfred Blount, a negro, who outraged an aged white woman. There is a prospect of a duel between

Colonel Louis J. Brumby, aged 21, editor of the Free Press, and Colonel Thomas Harris, aged 45, editor of the New Capital, of Ocala, Fla., a challenge having been sent and accepted.

C. W. Mosher, who as president of the Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., wrecked that institution some months since, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000, made his escape from the custody of the U.S. marshal last Mary Sexton, an unmarried woman,

19 years of age, was shot and killed early this morning in her apartments on Chrystie street, New York, and it is supposed that William Flannelly, a waiter in a Bowery music hall, did the shooting, though he asserts that the woman shot herself.

For a long time a feud has existed between members of rival mining camps in the Sierra Madre mountains, sixty miles east of Mazatlan, Mex. A few night ago, an employe from each camp met on the narrow mountain on the rocks below. The fatal encounter led to a general conflict between the two camps Thursday, in which ten men were killed and a number badly wounded.

Deputy-Sheriff C. B. Schutts, of Grand county, N. M., was murdered by three Mexican prisoners whom he was conveying to jail at Silver City yesterday. B. B. Bowenby, an other deputy, was hit but escaped unburt. The prisoners escaped across the line into old

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop. 10th, 11th and F Sts., N. W.

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In Boys' Department.

You will find a table full of High-grade

Suits, some of them at half price, and some even less-simply because of odd sizes and too many of certain lines.

AT \$4.25. Were \$5, \$6, \$7, and \$8.50. AT \$7.50.

Were \$9 and \$14. BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING. Cream Yacht Cloth Sailor Suits. \$6.75 and \$7.

Galatea or Wash Sailor Suits, manufactured n Leicester England. Warranted to wash. \$3.25 and \$3.75. Hundreds of odd Trousers, Indigo Blue

75c to \$2.25. Checks, striped and light colors, 75c to \$1.50.

(Third floor ...... 10th-st, building ---:0:---Misses' Clothing.

Very Fine India Linen Waists, finished

with embroidered ruffles, "bow knot" and Fleur de Lis" pattern. \$1.25.
Irish Lawn Waists, finished with ruffles.

\$1.25 and \$1.50.

An elegant assortment of Children's Guimpet

n India linen, nainsook, mull, &c. 25c to \$4.50. . All-wool Reefers in gray, tan, and cardinal \$3.00 and \$3.50.

Tap Broadcloth Reefers, all wool, \$5.(\*).

Stylish Broadeloth Capes, trimmed with braid and ribbon. \$7.50. All-wool Challie Frocks, neatly trimmed

with velvet ribbon. \$9, \$10 and \$12. Navy Blue Serge Suits, waist sailor effect

\$7.50. (Third floor,\_\_\_\_\_11th-st. building ---:0:---

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. Muslin Corset Covers, High or low neck.

Special price 124c. Muslin Walking Skirts, with deep runte of

Hamburg. Special price, 75c. Fine Muslin Walking Skirts, deep cambric ruffle, deep flounce of torchon lace, cluster of

fine tucks, good width. Special price \$1.00.

(Second floor...........10th st. building.

Infants' Department. Gingham Dresses to be worn with or with

out guimpes.

Special price 75c. (Second floor, \_\_\_\_\_10th-st, building.) Children's Underwear.

Children's Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck and no sleeves. 

ALEXANDRIA. Woodward & Lothrop,

10th, 11th & F Sts., n. w., WASHINGTON, D. C.